

Claims 1-9 (canceled).

Claim 10 (currently amended) A method to rapidly inspect residential building components for a designated entity comprising the steps of:

preparing a residential building for inspection by creating a temperature differential of greater than 10°F between the inside and the outside of said residential building and turning on substantially all light switches and substantially all exhaust blowers in said residential building; and then

obtaining temperature profiles of the exterior residential building components selected from the group consisting of wall, eave and fascia wherein said temperature profiles detect moisture;

obtaining temperature profiles of the interior surface of a pitched roof wherein said temperature profiles detect moisture;

obtaining temperature profiles of the interior residential building components;

obtaining temperature profiles of each electrical ~~circuit~~ outlet in a the residential building;

assessing each of said temperature profiles to detect a thermal anomaly indicative of a problem with said residential building components wherein said problem can include moisture; and

reporting a said problem to said designated entity wherein said steps up to the step of assessing each of said profiles occur within 4 hours.

Claims 11 – 25 (canceled).

Claim 26 (currently amended) A method to detect a potential electrical problem in a residential building comprising the steps of:

preparing said residential building to detect a potential electrical problem by turning on substantially all light switches in said residential building; and turning on substantially all exhaust blowers in said residential building; and then

obtaining temperature profiles of substantially all electrical outlets in said residential building; and assessing each of said temperature profiles for an anomaly indicative of an electrical problem, wherein said steps up to the step of assessing each of said profiles occurs with

4 hours.

Claim 27 (original) The method of claim 26 wherein said electrical problem is an overload of an electrical circuit.

Claim 28 (original) The method of claim 26 wherein said electrical problem is contact surface over heat.

Claim 29 (original) The method of claim 26 wherein said electrical problem is hot electrical wire within a wall.

Claim 30 (original) The method of claim 26 wherein said temperature profiles are recorded on a digital recording device.

Claim 31 - 59 (cancelled)

Claim 60 (previously presented) The method of claim 26 further comprising the step of measuring the temperature of substantially all electrical outlets.

Claim 61 - 62 (cancelled)